



**HOMEcoming HONEYS:** NEWS photographer Kev O'Hara captures the five lovely Homecoming princesses in an idyllic setting. From the top: Nicole Clishe (L.C.A.A.), Louise Mercier (L.C.S.A.), Margaret Bonar (Residence), Katie Crawford (Right, Phi Delta Sigma), Peggy Corriveau (Kappa Chi).

## Homecoming to capture campus

Homecoming '66 is an event to end all events. Homecoming '66 will run "event" right out of the dictionary, and bring an end to lexicographers.

An unparalleled, unprecedented and previously unheard of extravaganza, will also be exclusive to Loyola.

Two years ago it was still an alumni only event. This year, festivities will be exuberantly shared with current Loyola students.

Three years ago, the Varsity team's football game was actually played out of town on the day of "Homecoming". Imagine that!

"This year", as some mad local Italian keeps saying, "the bird's gotta fly", and what a bird).

Princesses and bands and dancing and floats and balls and crowns, and even sparklers

for all Hallowe'en buffs and a four storey high bonfire for excitable and/or compulsive-obsessional pyromaniacs.

The Thing goes from this Tuesday until Saturday — and here's the dope:

Tuesday to Friday the Princesses will captivate the campus, outfitted with sashes proclaiming their blue blood and royalty. Thursday students vote in the Philosopher's Circle and outside the Science Building from nine till five, to bestow the honour and title of "Homecoming Queen" on one of these five lovelies.

That night the alumni committee will add its voice to the regal decision.

Friday night is the night for the "Torchlight Parade", marked by the presence of the football team, mini-mini-skirted

(Continued on page 2)

# Loyola NEWS

Vol. 43 - No. 6

LOYOLA COLLEGE, MONTREAL

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1966

## House approves \$1 million Student Centre loan from U.S.

Lost in the hurricane that has ripped through student government in recent days, muddying reputations and sparking a healthy debate, is the fact that the Lower House has authorized the Administration to negotiate a million dollar loan to finance half the cost of the Student Centre.

Construction of the two million dollar building will begin in May of the Expo year with the opening set for the following Spring.

By BRIAN McKENNA

The college has agreed to pay half of the two million dollar price tag. The Facilities may be jointly administered by a four-power control board — Administration, Student, Faculty and Alumni.

The long quest for adequate facilities to house the myriad of student extra-curricular activities reached a climax last December when the student body voted in a referendum to raise their student centre fee from \$2.50 to \$10.00. When the complex is completed, the levy will be raised to \$25.00 per student.

The prologue to the Student Centre story was completed last week when the legislature agreed to negotiate with The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to acquire a loan of one million dollars in Canadian funds.

Lacking the necessary collateral to undertake a loan of this size, the student association will borrow this substantial sum through the College. A binding contract, covering all details, will be signed with the College in the immediate future.

The decision to seek American financing was made only after a long and exhaustive search was conducted for the necessary funds in high Canadian financial circles. The Royal Bank of Canada, unable to make the loan themselves, had agreed to approach all their contacts in hope of acquiring the money from a Canadian source. However, they were unsuccessful.

Meanwhile, south of the border, an American firm was empowered to seek out the necessary support. Following standard procedure they will receive 2% of the sought after amount. This \$20,000 "finder's fee" is awarded when negotiations with "Equitable Life" are complete.

The million dollar mortgage loan is for a period of twenty one years and interest rate of 7½ percent per annum. It will be repaid in equal monthly installments of \$7,987 including interest.

Under the terms of the agreement, the college may prepay up to \$50,000 in any one year. This means that if the necessary funds are available, the college can pay the loan back in a shorter amount of time.

The loan will not be made

available to Loyola until February, 1968 at the earliest. However, interim financing to begin construction is being provided by other sources.

SAC President, Richard Aitken, explained that to insure good faith in both sides, a fee of \$20,000 will be deposited with "Equitable Life", and will be returned intact when the loan is dispersed.

Furthermore, in order to earmark these funds for the project in 1968, it is necessary to pay a standby fee of 1 percent per annum on one million dollars, payable quarterly in advance, from the date the loan is approved by the lender.

At the end of last year, the Student Centre bank account had the amount of \$10,000 in its coffers. This year a total of \$27,000 was added when the students paid their raised Student Centre fee, amounting a total of \$37,000.

The Student Association will owe a total of \$52,000. The

\$15,000 deficit will be made up in the first year by the Administration. The college is repaying the million dollar loan, and the students are repaying the college.

Next year with an expected enrollment of 3,100 students, the income from the Student Centre fee will total \$31,000. This amount will be reduced by the subsequent payment.

Then, on the projected miraculous date of April 1st, 1968, the Student Centre is expected to be completed. At this time the Student Association will begin to accumulate a total of \$87,500.

This is made up of the balance of the previous year and the income from the \$25 per student Centre fee.

The total payments from April 1st, 1968, to April 1st, 1969 amount to \$75,000.

Aitken emphasized that although these figures are complicated, the students should be fully aware of them since the money is coming from their own pockets.

### Vietnam debate

## Hinners blasts Yanks

By DON FERGUSON

Dr. R.C. Hinners of the Loyola Philosophy Department declared that the "American war of aggression" was in his opinion, "definitely immoral", in an address to the Loyola Philosophy Club on Tuesday.

"The war", he said, "stemmed from the professional American liberal ideal in foreign policy. Such policy, though democratic and free in concept, is paternalistic and totalitarian in practice."

Dr. Hinners claimed that the basis of the issue being decided in the Vietnam conflict is not capitalism versus communism, but rather a conflict between a "materialism of affluence and a materialism of need."

"The American have stated many times that they must win the war in order to show poorer nations that a guerilla war or a war of national liberation cannot be won against superior technological forces."

"I expect the Americans to stay in Vietnam until they have won," Hinners continued. "American policy has been based on good intentions, a dependence

on superior technology, and a conviction that this must be done. The Americans seem to believe that the opposite of "pink" is "red, white and blue".

"The American war is definitely a war of aggression. Most of the peasants were happier under Vietnam rule, when they had been given their land freely. Under the Diem puppet government, they were forced to pay for that same land. Many ousted landlords were thus able to buy back control of private farms."

"As a result, an indigenous war of insurgency began against Diem. The Americans stepped in, blamed the North Vietnamese, and began their escalation."

It is Dr. Hinners belief that "as an affluent human being, (and affluent human beings make up only a small part of the world population), I am doubly responsible for the state of the poor because I am in a position to do something about it."

"This problem of the two materialisms is worldwide. The Vietnam situation is really only an example of it."



# EDITOR 1967

Applications are now being  
received for editor of the

Loyola News

Applications must be submitted  
to the Board of Publications  
by 5 p.m. on Oct. 28, 1966



**compudate**  
**DATING BY COMPUTER**  
P.O. BOX 159 VICTORIA STN. MONTREAL 6, P.Q.  
TEL., 844-0092

## F. R. A.

wishes to thank all those who gave their time  
and energy during Freshman Week.

There will be a party for all  
those who WORKED on the

**Freshman Reception Association**

in  
C.O.T.C. mess

Tonight  
at 8:30 p.m.

Admission: 25¢ per person

## ARE YOU ABOUT TO RECEIVE A BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE?

Think about an administrative career  
in one of the many technically oriented  
federal government departments.

The Departments of:

Mines and Technical Surveys  
Industry  
Public Works  
Transport  
Trade and Commerce  
and others

are looking for YOU.

To qualify, write the Civil Service Exam  
to be held on OCTOBER 19 at 7:00 P.M.  
ROOM A-501

Exemption: only for those who hold Master's  
or Doctorate degrees in 1967.

It is preferred that you send, in advance of the exam-  
ination, Application Form CSC 100 (available at the  
Placement Office) to the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF CANADA, UNIVERSITY RECRUITMENT, OTTAWA 4,  
ONTARIO. It will be possible also to complete an Appli-  
cation Form at the examination.

## homecoming...

(Continued from page 1)

cheerleaders, ten fantastic  
torches, and lo and behold!  
three thousand sparklers.

The disciplined (i.e. frenzied)  
crowd will advance like a Ro-  
man phalanx from the old sta-  
dium to the South Field. There  
every one can watch a Water-  
loo Lutheran burning and disin-  
tegrating to ashes — all in the  
traditional effigy of the "Jinx"  
— atop a four storey high bon-  
fire.

The cacaphony of band,  
cheerleaders' cheerleading, and  
the introduction of our foot-  
ballers will be backdrop for the  
blaze and the fireworks display,  
which includes a special order  
of Roman (Catholic?) candles.

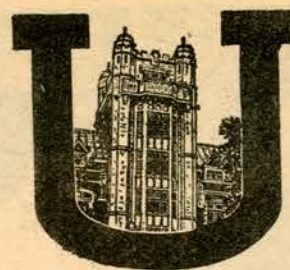
Following will be the "Warm-  
up" in Hingston Hall featuring  
the "Ultrasonic" discotheque  
sound — all lasting from "nine  
till infinity". The arrangements  
(and much patient, sleepless to-  
leration) are the contribution  
of the Residence. The alumni  
will also be warming up, in the  
Foyer, with sherry and Prin-  
cesses.

On Saturday at ten, the  
Honours Society will conduct  
tours of the college — don't  
worry, just for the alumni.  
Then at eleven there will be a  
Mass concelebrated by all or-  
dained alumni. Between forty  
and sixty priests are expected  
to participate in the celebration.  
Our Friday folksingers and the  
Brass Quintet will accompany  
the concelebrants.

As a preview to the opening,  
tours of the Athletic Complex  
will be given in the early af-  
ternoon. Kickoff time is two  
o'clock; the Warriors will beat  
the Waterloo Lutheran Golden  
Hawks.

The half-time show will be  
easily the best even held on  
campus. Two bands and ma-  
jorettes will lead an expected  
twenty floats, of which the  
three best will be awarded tro-  
phies at the Homecoming Ball.

This Ball will be held with  
all the trappings and regality  
of a royal function. The Royal  
Canadian Hussars' Armory is  
the scene from nine o'clock



## Under the Tower

with JILL VINCELLI

### Today

Enrollment for Modern Dance lessons takes place in the Guada-  
gni between 2 and 5 P.M. Male participation is encouraged.

J. B. MacLeod, Lower House member for Commerce, will be  
available to meet his constituents at 1 P.M. in C-217.

OSLAA annual golf tournament is being held at Lachute.

Loyola International Tennis Tournament.

### Tomorrow

A football game between Loyola Warriors and R.M.C. is sche-  
duled for 2 P.M. on the South Campus.

OSLAA golf tournament concludes.

### Monday

All classes are cancelled for Thanksgiving Day holiday. Stu-  
dents and faculty members render thanks.

### Tuesday

All interested students may join the Curling Club between  
2 and 5 P.M. in the Guadagni Lounge.

### Wednesday

Loyola will join with McGill and Sir George Williams in staging  
a giant rally for the 1966 Combined Jewish Appeal on Wednesday  
at 8 P.M. at the Snowdon Branch of the YM-YWHA 5500 Westbury  
Ave.

### Thursday

All actual and potential skiers are invited to join the Loyola  
Warriors Ski Club any time today in the Guadagni Lounge. In con-  
junction with the ski-club a movie of the Mont St. Anne De Mau-  
rier F.I.S. International Ski Race will be shown in the Main audi-  
torium at 12:00 P.M.

★ ★ ★

Loyola's culture magazine — Amphora — is now awaiting  
poems, short stories, essays, etc. Masterpieces may be left with  
loving care in the News office, SAC building.

Applications for Chief Returning Officer for SAC are now  
being accepted by the S.A.C. secretary.

until one thirty; tickets are  
available in the Central, Scien-  
ce, S.A.C. and Cafeteria build-  
ings. Homecoming chairman  
Mike Jalbert hopes for a great  
turnout, and attire, he goes on,  
"should be as formal as possi-  
ble; still, if it's too much ex-  
pense, we're happy to have  
them come in semi-formal  
dress".

A Red-carpeted, gala ceremony  
will top the whole evening —  
coronation of the Queen. Her  
first duty will be presentation  
of prizes for the best floats of  
the past afternoon.

The Queen holds her royal  
office among both alumni and  
students; and thus, for the du-  
ration of her reign, will preside  
over alumni functions.

Wally Tomenson, publicity  
chairman of Homecoming '66,  
has stressed the diversity of the  
event, a sort of autumn carni-  
val. The big time, of course,  
is the final function as, he  
says, "The ball and the whole  
evening will be as exciting as  
possible, and the crowning a  
highlight of the year, a thing of  
pageantry to make every stu-  
dent feel proud."

## A CAREER FOR YOU IN

ECONOMICS ★ STATISTICS ★ SOCIOLOGY

with the Civil Service of Canada

You can participate  
in Economic Research  
studies on:

- Transportation
- Marketing
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- Tariffs
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- Labour Markets
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# Letters to the editor

## Portrait of a genius

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Arts I

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MIKE COOKE, Arts III

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2) Kelly's irresponsibility didn't damage the effectiveness of the Student Centre Committee or besmirch its reputation. Should, then, as Lalonde claims, Kelly's reputation be a reflection of the aims of the group opposed to the Lower House?

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BOB PRESNER, Arts II

The Loyola News is always happy to receive letters from its readers. In general, letters should be no longer than 500 words, typewritten, double-spaced on one side of the page, and signed by the author. Pen-named letters are usually filed in the waste-basket. Deadline for Tuesday issues: 5:00 p.m. Sundays; for Friday: 5:00 p.m. Wednesday.

## Petty please

Dear sir:

There must be some news around the campus other than petty politics and sports.

ANGELO IANNI, Arts IV  
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## Extremist group

# Party aims for neo-Renaissance

By DON SELLAR  
CUP staff writer

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This document and many others, have come into the hands of Canadian university students, labor leaders, government officials and other individuals during the last four years.

But not because the Canadian government is particularly eager to have such an action blueprint placed before the Canadian people.

As a matter of fact, the NRP's leaflets and pamphlets last year were adjudged as "scurrilous material" by the postmaster-general's department, and banned from the Canadian mails.

The National Renaissance Party is planning a renaissance, all right, a series of dynamic new reforms in the fields of government, race and foreign policy. They are new, and they probably are dynamic. But to most people, they are just a wee bit repugnant.

For example, one pamphlet received in CUP's Ottawa office from hate legion headquarters in New York the other day proclaimed a few basic changes for society such as:

- Marriage bonuses for all "Young people who are mentally, physically and morally qualified to bring children into the world (\$1,000 to each family for each healthy white child produced)";
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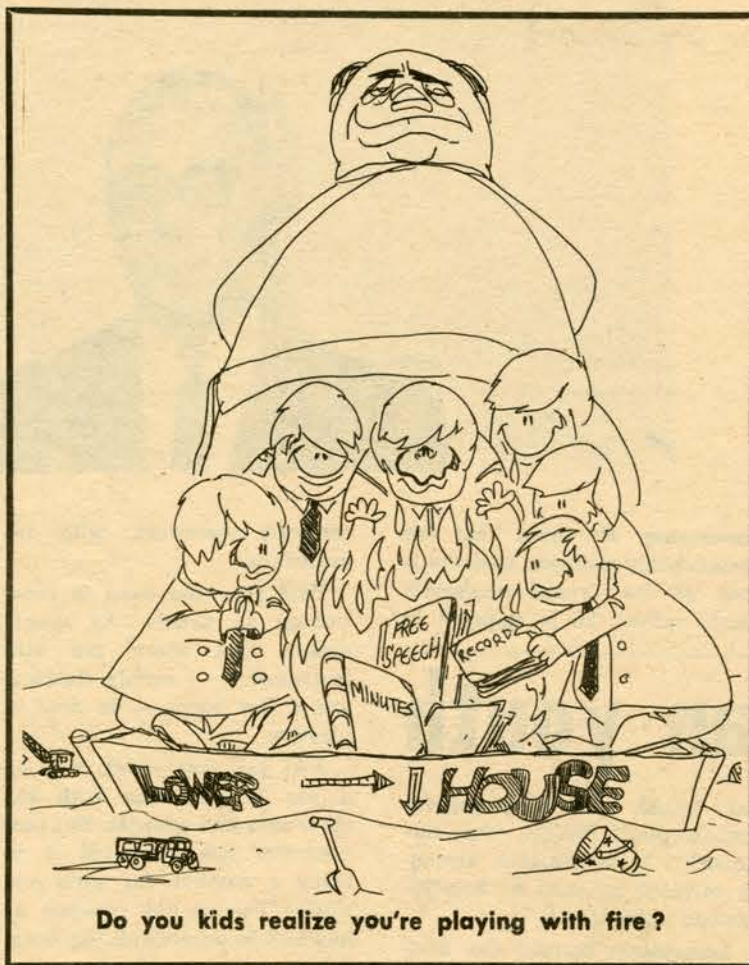
- Free university education for every American child, combined with free hospitalization, free medical and free dental care to all;

- And "repatriation" of American negroes to Africa, because... "These comparatively well-educated American negroes could be a great boon to their more primitive African kinsmen."

But wait a minute. If you delete from this platform the racial bias, you are left with many policies long advocated by Canadian politicians. Things like free education, medicare and political and economic Union with the U.S.

And yet, next month the Liberal government will introduce legislation in Parliament to combat hate literature of this type.

But in the meantime, NRP mail continues to flow into Canada, presumably because a postmaster-general's edict is ineffective. And no wonder. The "literature" comes in envelopes containing no return address and bearing the same American eagle stamp which adorns all U.S. mail sent to Canada.



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Photo editor: Paul Jean '70

Art director: Kathryn O'Hara '68

Director of advertising: Angelo Ianni '67

Staff: Bernard Barrett, Marguerite Bolaszewska, Paul Carbray, Mary Ann Carlon, Marcel Carpenter, Roman Jarymowycz, Mike Kay, Elliot McLaughlin, Andy Onorato, Rommel, Bertrand Russell, Jill Vincelli, and Rita God-knows-who-typist.

All advertising through Central Advertising Bureau  
("This year the bird's gotta fly")

Opinions expressed are those of the editors. Publisher: Board of Publications, Loyola College Student Association, 4501 West Broadway, Montreal 28, Que. Tel. 482-9280, loc. 29. Published Tuesdays and Fridays during the academic year. Subscription: \$3.00. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash.



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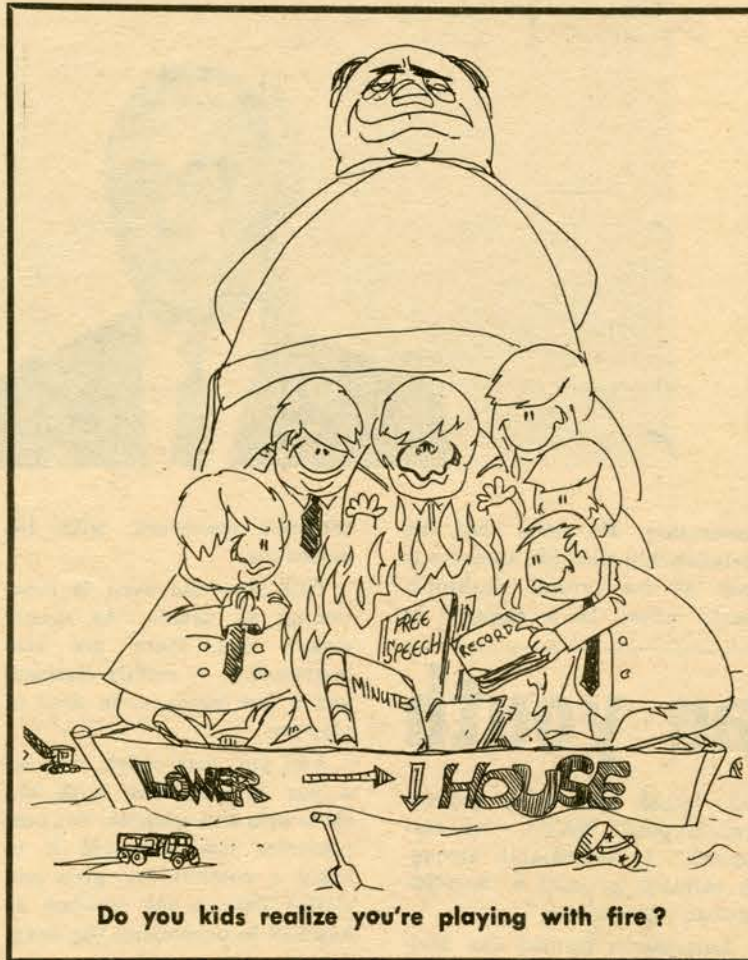
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# VIETNAM

## The only honorable policy

by Bertrand Russell

### Reprinted from The Minority of One

The United States must be compelled to get out of Vietnam immediately and without conditions. There are at least four important reasons why such a policy must be enforced. First, the United States is committing war crimes in Vietnam. These have been documented so frequently by Western observers that they need no further cataloguing here. Suffice it to say that repeated newspaper reports of chemical and gas warfare, concentration camps and indiscriminate destruction of civilians, torture and atrocities are so commonplace that we are in danger of overlooking their essential character; these are war crimes perpetrated in our names, on our behalf, with our money and our acquiescence.

Secondly, the United States has no right to be in Vietnam. The "Government" in Saigon which, we are told, invited U.S. troops is no more legal than it is representative. The ambitious Vietnamese generals who nominally rule a fraction of South Vietnam on behalf of the United States are nothing more than the linear descendants of the former French puppet "ruler." The United States has simply continued the French policy of selecting a safe nominee and imposing him on as much of the country as it can subdue by force of arms and foreign money.

Thirdly, Washington's talk of "halting aggression" is shameless Orwellian doublethink. The United States wrecked the Geneva Agreements, prevented free elections and the promised reunification with North Vietnam, took South Vietnam into its sphere of control, pretended that the seventeenth parallel was a national boundary and North Vietnam a foreign country, and repeatedly failed to produce evidence for its allegations of massive Communist infiltration from the North. Only quite recently, after the South Vietnamese were being slaughtered at the rate of well over 1,000 a week, was there any evidence of substantial military support for the National Liberation Front from the North. And this, of course, is not "foreign invasion." It is support for their fellow countrymen who have been artificially and illegally separated from them by a Power from thousands of miles away. It is the United States that is guilty of foreign aggression.

Fourthly, if the Vietnamese are to lose, even partially, their independence, the United States will be encouraged to think that aggression pays and to act accordingly in three continents. I oppose United States aggression today as firmly as I opposed Nazi aggression in 1939 — and for the same reason: appeasement of those who commit war crimes and blatant aggression does not pay. It serves only to increase their appetite for aggression. They must be isolated.

It is indeed instructive to recall the Nazi era if we are to understand what is happening in Vietnam today. The National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and the North Vietnamese Government, we are told by Washington, are not interested in negotiating a conclusion to the war. Therefore, the argument continues, responsibility for the war rests with them. Their belligerence, says the U.S. Government, has two possible causes. The first is the "false assumption" that victory is at hand. Of this they must be "disabused" — by every atrocity necessary. The second "cause" is that behind the Vietnamese lurks China, which desires the defeat of the United States and which could be asked to provide military assistance for its neighbor.

At first sight, one must admit, this interpretation contains the minimum number of half-truths necessary for a public already browbeaten with the myths of the Cold War. It cannot, however, stand up to inspection. How would citizens of the United States respond if, say, China had an army of occupation seeking to dominate everywhere south of San Francisco, St. Louis and Washington, and was systematically destroying everywhere to the north by aerial bombardment? How would Americans then respond to Chinese invitations to "negotiate" a reasonable conclusion to such a war?

It is at this point worth recalling the response which Hitler encountered in his reckless pursuit of empire. In 1940 Britain's survival as a nation was at stake. In asking the House of Commons for a vote of confidence in his new Administration, Churchill used language which, shorn of its rhetoric, could be that of Ho Chi Minh today:

"I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat... You ask, What is our policy? I will say: it is to wage war, by sea, land and air, with all our might and with all the strength that God can give us; to wage war against a monstrous tyranny, never surpassed in the dark, lamentable catalogue of human crime. That is our policy. You ask, What is our aim? I can answer in one word: Victory — victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror; victory, however long and hard the road may be; for without victory there is no survival. Let that be realized: no survival... I feel sure that our cause will not be suffered to fail among men. At this time I feel entitled to claim the aid of all..."

A month later, as the danger to Britain increased, Churchill went further in calling publicly for the support of a foreign Power:

"...we shall defend our Island, whatever the cost

to think of the sacrifices it must claim... Possibly (the enemy), will brush aside this statement of mine by saying it is merely born of fear and doubt of final victory. In that case I shall have relieved my conscience in regard to the things to come."

This is not President Johnson addressing Hanoi. It is Hitler in the Reichstag, after the Nazis had overrun France, making what he called his "Peace Offer" to Britain. This gesture was followed by great Nazi diplomatic activity, but nobody was fooled. Three days later, in a broadcast, the Britain Foreign Secretary brushed aside Hitler's "summons to capitulate to his will" and announced that "we shall not stop fighting until freedom is secure." Churchill's own comment is instructive:

"Naturally Hitler would be very glad, after having subjugated Europe to his will, to bring the war to an end by procuring British acceptance of what he had done. It was in fact an offer not of peace but of readiness to accept the surrender by Britain of all she had entered the war to maintain."

Here the analogy ends, for the peace terms of Churchill and Ho Chi Minh are very different. Churchill demanded of the Nazis "unconditional surrender," and



may be. We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing-grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills, we shall never surrender; and even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this Island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our Empire... would carry on the struggle, until, in God's good time, the New World, with all its power and might, steps to the rescue and the liberation of the Old."

When we are the impartialist power, wars of liberation are at best placed in quotation marks, or more usually termed Communist aggression. In 1940 nobody in the West questioned the determination of Britain to be free, or its right to call for foreign assistance, or called Britain pig-headed for standing alone.

One of the more absurd statements of Lyndon Johnson when he was Vice President, which history will certainly record against him, was to describe Diem as the Churchill of Vietnam. There is no doubt that the national hero there is Ho Chi Minh, who led the successful expulsion of the French colonialists and has refused to surrender to the United States. If Ho Chi Minh today sounds like the Churchill of 1940, the following statement also has a familiar ring:

"In this hour I feel it to be my duty before my own conscience to appeal once more to reason and common sense (among the enemy) as much as elsewhere. I consider myself in a position to make this appeal, since I am not a vanquished foe begging favors, but the victor, speaking in the name of reason. I can see no reason why this war need go on. I am grieved

was not satisfied until, following the saturation bombing of open German cities, the enemy capital was finally occupied. Ho Chi Minh, however, demands nothing more than that the Americans go away.

Does all this mean that we are not to seek an end to the war in Vietnam? Must the slaughter continue? The Vietnamese know that President Johnson's suggestion of "negotiations" is as unacceptable as was Hitler's to Britain. They have every right to their own country, to which the United States has none. If the Vietnamese were to suffer U.S. invasion and destruction of their country, and then sit down and "negotiate" with the invaders how much of it America shall retain or control, then aggression would be legalized and encouraged. The Vietnamese have already tried negotiations at the conference table in 1946 and again in 1954. First the French and then the Americans took advantage of their desire for peace by utterly ignoring the terms of the agreements. A long-suffering and heroic people will this time, I earnestly hope, gain their independence. It is the duty of all in the West who value justice to help reduce the price they have to pay. I appeal to Americans, who have never in their lifetimes known a foreign army of occupation on their soil, and never suffered the systematic destruction of their country from the air, to try to understand imaginatively what is happening in Vietnam. The Government of the United States has fallen into the hands of war criminals who must be halted whilst there is yet time.



# Cuba: "territorio libre de America"

By MICHEL GAGNON  
Associate Editor

July 26, 1966, Plaza de la Revolucion,  
Havana, Cuba.

Tropical mid afternoon.

In the stands in front of Jose Marti monument sat delegates, observers and guests from every part of the world — among them twenty excited but heat-stricken Canadian students. In front of the stands (reserved for guests) stood over one half million agitated Cubans shouting for Fidel to make his appearance.



José Martí  
first apostle of the revolution

We had been waiting for almost an hour when suddenly an electric shock paralyzed the wild enthusiasm — Fidel had finally arrived and he was scarcely fifty feet from us.

The annual 26th of July speech given by Major Fidel Castro was the first contact that we had with the Cuban revolution — the occasion spoke for itself.

## Canadians invited to "forbidden" island

This past summer twenty Canadian students visited Cuba on a tour organized jointly by ICAP and CUS.

ICAP, the Cuban Institute for the Friendships of the People invited CUS to select twenty Canadian students to participate in an all-expense-paid tour of Cuba. The Cuban government offered to pay for all expenses including transportation to and from Mexico City.

Unfortunately, since the invitation was sent rather late in the academic year, not too many people applied and consequently there was hardly any selecting. Lucky, I applied.

The tour, which lasted approximately two and a half weeks, was undoubtedly most extensive and lavish. No sooner had we landed at Jose Marti airport than we were treated like dignitaries and given the red carpet treatment all the way. We were assigned to rooms at the Habana Libre (formerly Habana Hilton) which we kept during the whole stay even though we were away in the interior for a rather lengthy period of time.

From the 25th to the 30th of July we stayed in Havana, visiting schools, factories, and attending various conferences on health and education. On the 30th we boarded a Russian Illyichin 14 airplane and flew to Santiago at the southwest tip of the island. Equipped with a crew of tremendous bi-lingual guides, we were to make our way back to Havana in our own bus visiting every major town and province in Cuba.

I could not possibly mention all the visits we made, but let me say that we saw everything from nickel mines to crocodile farms. The problem that pre-occupied us during the whole trip was the evaluation of the revolution.

I can safely say that the great majority of us were definitely favorable to the revolution. Some less than others: anyway, here is the way I saw it.

## Culture Shock

The first necessity to arrive at an evaluation of the revolution is a knowledge of at least one other Latin American country. This is an indispensable guideline. Most of the people on the tour went through what I would call a cultural shock: an abrupt transposition from one culture to another.

Many used Canadian standards of living (one of the highest in the world) to judge Cuban standards. But at least one fact was omnipresent — one which could not be denied — and that was the general attitude of the Cubans toward la revolucion: highly favorable. This particular factor helped to remove the barrier which was imposed on the Canadians and permitted them to judge more lucidly the progress in Cuba.

## Background

Before 1959, Cuba was an American colony: she was a rich maiden of ill repute, raped by American Imperialism and consequently pregnant with discontent—stemming from the middle bourgeois and the lower classes.

American investment totaled \$1½ billion. Sugar, Cuba's economic life-line, was 70% controlled by the Americans. Coffee and oil were other American interests; so was the cheap labour used to feed the giant rubber and textile indus-

tries. There were foreign interests but not in such proportions.

The picture is clear—Cuba did not belong to the Cubans. Cuban politics, "lead" by dictator Fulgencio Batista, in line with American policy, sailed in breezy American waters.

Batista, the infamous killer, was openly supported by the American Ambassador, Gardener. During the regime Batista killed scores of students who had provoked riots in Havana, quadrupled the national debt, and turned Havana into a world famous whorehouse and casino. All this was "in line" with American policy.

## Revolutionary Climate

Such a situation begged drastic change. In 1956 Fidel Castro issued his ma-



El Jefe en Comandante ad-  
at the July 26 celebration

nifesto and stood for reforms which, critics agree, were more drastic than those urged by the communist party. He promised land and institutional reforms which would guarantee work for Cuba's starving campesino class and guaranteed a socialist democracy.

## Seven years after the revolution

Attacked, ridiculed, boycotted, and choked by American power, Cuba has managed with the aid of the Soviet Union to survive imperialism and firmly install its revolution. Imperialism, a word we think used by socialist propagandists, is real.



The Ballet Folklorico in Havana performing  
an interpretation of an Afro-Cuban dance.



Socialism or capitalism: take your pick



Imperialism is the control of the copper mines in Chile (90%); it's the control of over half the oil resources in Venezuela, (the major industry); it's the control of the coffee and rubber and mineral interests in Brazil; it's the control of the tin mines in Bolivia (all this is statistically proved). Shall I go on?

The Cuban revolution, which was aimed primarily at the Batista dictatorship, could not help but become anti-imperialist, and therefore anti-American. Imperialism, which had kept the masses illiterate and starving, had come to an end on the sunny island.

### The ABC of liberty

If we consider three basic liberties without which man cannot function, we cannot help but agree that the revolution



addressing his people  
on of the revolution

tion has succeeded in its humanist goals. The first liberty is freedom from hunger; the second, freedom from sickness; the third, freedom from illiteracy.

It was evident from the tour that the first one is a reality. All Cubans are working, and in fact, there is a shortage of labour. Though the population is limited to rations, this is still an improvement. Meat is available several times a week; so are other ordinary North-American luxuries.

Freedom from sickness has been another result of the revolution. Doctors were sent to the interior of the island

where they had never gone before, and clinics were set up in rural districts.

Illiteracy, crippling more than one fourth of the population before 1959, was eliminated almost totally. In 1961, students were sent to the interior to teach both the adults and children of the mountains. Cuba now has the lowest illiteracy rate in Latin America (UN statistics).

The grandeur of these achievements can only be appreciated in the light of the present Latin American context. Mexico, which has supposedly the second highest standard of living in the hemisphere, has not accomplished a third of what the Cubans have in every respective field.

More than 60% of Mexico's population is rural; conditions are generally poor and sometimes unbelievable. Poverty and disease are unchecked in the countryside; and meat is a twice-yearly delicacy in most places. Education is archaic.

### Intellectual Freedom

Intellectual freedom can only come after man can function properly i.e. after the realization of the three basic liberties. Intellectual freedom, whose definition is usually attempted by people who are not intellectual enough to understand it, exists up to a point in Cuba.

People can and do disagree, wholly or in part, with the Cuban revolution. But television, radio and newspapers cannot be used to speak against the system. Cuban papers are often propagandistic, but nonetheless they do voice criticism of national policy.

During the trip, I spoke with people who agreed or disagreed with the situation. The main criticism centered around the near abolition of the bourgeoisie and the growing bureaucracy. There is, of course, the apathetic groups.

Nonetheless it was surprising to find that the objectors would voice their feelings to foreigners not knowing who they were. Any talk of suppression is merely typical exaggeration by the American Press.

### Socialism : the only road

In 1961, Fidel Castro declared that the Cuban revolution would take a socialist orientation; it had from the beginning. In fact in 1956, a manifesto issued from the Sierra Maestra declared that the revolution would be socialistic.

The present system in Cuba is socialist and is framed on Marxist-Leninist lines. Western observers do not hesitate in branding it a "communist" dictatorship; they claim that Cuba is the possession of a communist elite. But this condemnation stems from a misunderstanding of the socialist structures.

During our stay we had the opportunity to listen to an exposition of the socialist democratic structures of the C.C.P. (Cuban Communist Party). Split into regional and local cells the party has a pyramid-like structure.

Membership in the C.C.P. is not just open to anyone; candidates are nominated on the basis of their work and ability whether in the factory or the office. This provides for a merit system which, theoretically, can provide for the most efficient administrative elite.

### No election à la west

There are no elections in Cuba, but there is no need for any. Although ridiculed and deprecated by the Western press, only a man like Fidel Castro has been able to weld the revolution together. Gifted with a charismatic appeal, Castro has hired and fired on all levels since the beginning of the revolution to form a strong governmental structure.

But westerners use the word "purge", and accuse Cuba of being Stalinist. The accusation is groundless. The so-called "non-threatening" types which Castro has surrounded himself with are mostly the same people who fought by his side the revolution.

The Cuban revolution is unbelievably welded to the people. Factory workers and unions of campesinos have regular meetings with their union and party leaders. The tour participant witnessed the fierce revolutionary spirit of the people and could not help but agree on the great amount of communication between the state structure and the people.

### Castroism : polycentric ?

By far the most interesting facet of the tour for a North American is the cosmopolitan atmosphere in Havana. During my stay, I managed to talk to Columbian, Venezuelan and Chilean revolutionaries. Through these conversations, I quickly realized the importance of Havana as the revolutionary center of Latin America. Liberation movements turn to Havana for such conferences as the Tri-Continental, and a host of others.

Before this time, Moscow had a monopoly on the international movement and dictated the official party line. But now Latin American socialism (which by the way is a new experiment in the Marxist context) is giving rise to different sets of problems. And so the communist world, splitting into three guiding centers: Moscow, Peking and Havana, is taking on a new polycentric orientation.

### Cuban problems

With all of Cuba's progress, it would be wrong to say that major problems are non-existent. The Cuban economy has come to a standstill after the record years of '63 and '64. Problems arose from the land reform and industrialization. Former industrialization programs which had failed were partly due to the American economic blockade which forced an industrial transformation. The greatest problem in Cuba by far is economic planning, agricultural or industrial. The fact remains that Cuba is primarily an agricultural nation and consequently subject to nature's whims — hurricanes and droughts are Caribbean constants. But present efforts are directed to the development of a light industry program which hopefully will free Cuba from uncontrollable external factors.

University education, as far as we could gather, is deficient. Shortages of professors plague the academic community; so does a slightly doctrinaire program. In a meeting of University of Oriente students, it was evident that a certain "over-marxization" program was narrowing their outlook. But this is a natural outcome of a young revolutionary period.



The author sat less than 50 feet away from Castro during his three-hour July 26 speech.



A sorry but necessary fact prompted by the threat of American invasion

### Youth : the critic

The Cuban revolution is primarily aimed at youth. Technical schools can now handle 6,000 students in the agricultural sciences alone, and thousands of scholarships are being offered to replenish the once empty educated elite. The Young Communist League, built on the same model as the C.C.P., is visibly gaining momentum and acts as a sharp critic of governmental policies.

Whatever picture one may have of Cuba, it is certainly wrong to assume that socialist realism is ravaging the arts and the culture in general. We spoke with young artists at an ultra-modern art school in east Havana.

The general impression is that there is no restriction of the arts, except that the students are often called on to produce posters with heavy nationalistic and propagandist overtones. Aside from that the only complaint I heard were the short haircuts.

And so the gloomy picture of downtown Havana was quickly replaced by a gay and friendly people, populated streets and a generally carefree atmosphere. The Cuban tour showed us things and people who could not possibly have been planted. The country and the people spoke for themselves.



# Societies merger termed beneficial

The campus scene will probably witness the amalgamation of the two largest politically minded societies on campus in the next few weeks.

The Presidents of the International Affairs Society and the Political Science Students Association, have agreed on all issues of the amalgamation.

The most important aspect of this action is that it involves a merging of the two, not an incorporation of one by the other.

The new society will be

known as the Political Science Society.

The only factor holding back the merger is the reluctance of the committee chairmen of the I.A.S. Many of them feel that they will lose their position and any tenor they may have achieved if such an action is completed. Both Presidents state that these fears are definitely unfounded since all committees of the I.A.S. and their chairmen will remain intact in the proposed Political Science Society.

The chief reason behind the

motion is the fact that both societies have similar goals. And instead of competing, both parties realized that much more can be achieved by working together. Also, because of the low budgets, a merger of societies will bring about combined budget. According to the spokesmen, instead of two rival factions, one much bigger and better organization will be formed.

They hope that the better points of the two constitutions will be taken and drafted into one. The Executive of the two

will also be combined to form that of the new P.S.S.

David G. Murphy, the President of the P.S.S.A. will become the new president and Peter Globensky, the President of I.A.S., will become the new Vice-President. The name Political Science was chosen because the former title limiting to the extent that it embraced only international affairs.

The new constitution is expected to come before the Lower House for ratification within the next month.

# Carpenter welcomes "Wife"

Marcel Carpenter, president of Drama Society, has announced that the Thespian group's first term greasepaint effort will be Wycherley's Restoration comedy *The Country Wife*.

The play has been cast, and will be directed in its November 16 to 19 run by Mr. Brian O'Leary.

O'Leary has been previously associated with C.B.C. television dramatic productions and La Poudrière (International Theatre) group in Montreal and has also directed extensively in Toronto.

Producer of the 18th century frolic is Brian O'Connor, past president of the society and currently an instructor with the English Department of Loyola.

First reading will take place Saturday morning in the Main auditorium. All persons who wish to contribute their services to the all-important activity that takes place behind the scenes, in the fields of set construction, costume design or technical maintenance are asked to contact the Society at their earliest convenience.

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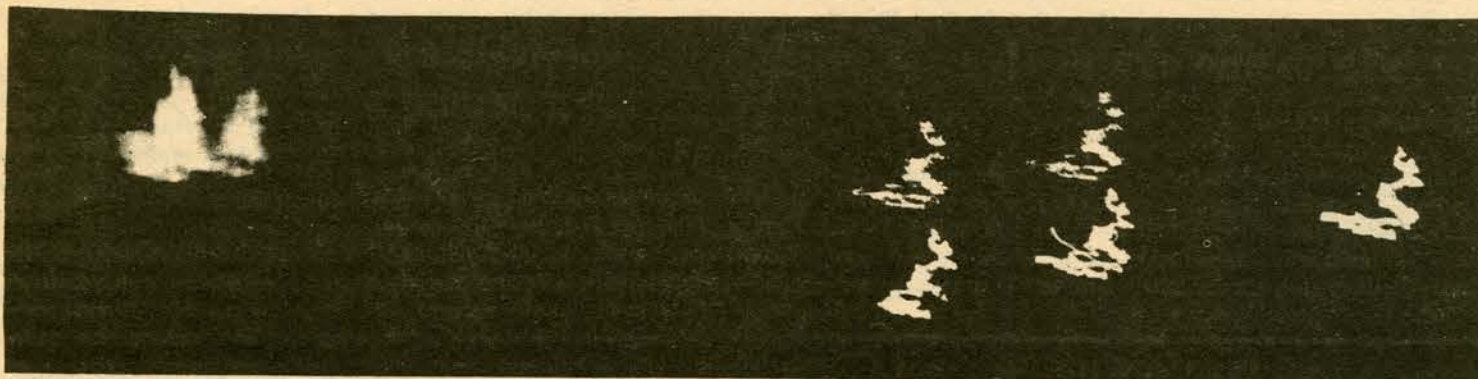
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paisley and points

3.95

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# Flying saucers



By DALE GOLDHAWK  
Reprinted from  
The Ryersonian

A respected New England couple recently claimed under hypnosis that they were taken aboard a landed UFO and quizzed by four-foot humanoid creatures.

Under separate hypnosis, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Hill penetrated a period of total amnesia that had lasted for two hours after their encounter with the UFO.

Their stories substantially coincided.

In a recent column, Frank Tumpane said: "No one has seen a flying saucer because there is no such thing as a flying saucer." According to Mr. Tumpane, anyone who has seen a UFO is a "superstitious yahoo."

Sighters of saucers have only (?) their eyes, ears, and sense of touch to back them up.

Frank Mannor, his son, and 30 observers watched a figment of their imagination manoeuvre in Mannor's swamp near Ann Arbor, Michigan, for hours. Repeatedly, the thing rose to a height of 500 feet and shot back

to the ground with a "crashing sound."

They called the police.

Chief Robert Taylor and Patrolman N. J. Lee of Dexter Township watched the same object from the opposite side of the swamp.

Taylor related his experience:

"Patrolman Lee and myself went to the scene of the report. From North Territorial Rd. 7 we were able to see two red lights hovering just above the trees in the swamp. We estimated the distance at this point to be 80 rods. The thing made no sound — none whatsoever.

"We started toward the lights. By looking at the lights, we could see that there definitely was something between them. The area between the lights was darker than the sky in the background.

"To approach the object, we had to walk through a slight valley. At this time we were too low to see the lights of the object.

"Now we were about 200 feet from the object, but had not climbed high enough out of the valley to see the lights again."

Patrolman Lee continued: "Then we heard a noise — kind of electronic. Maybe it sounded like a high-pitched siren, I don't know. But we sure heard it."

When they reached the spot, the object was gone.

Mannor and company were also watching on the opposite side of the swamp.

"All of a sudden, the thing took off," said Mannor. The object flew over Mannor's head making a sound "like a sustained bullet ricochet" as it climbed out of sight.

Mannor's wife is living on sedatives. She wants to move. Along with many other people in Ann Arbor, Michigan, she is afraid.

I went to the Washtenaw County sheriff's office in Ann Arbor and listened as over 25 calls came in reporting UFO sightings. The radio dispatcher, Corporal David Severance sent patrol cars to the areas of the sightings.

They had nothing to report.

Usually they did.

According to Severance, Ann Arbor and the surrounding area have been plagued by objects in the sky since 1959.

Severance recalled: "On the evening of our first space effort, many of the men here tonight — and the sheriff — viewed lights streaking across the

sky, from horizon to horizon in a matter of seconds.

Severance and I traced the recent sightings on a map of the county. They follow a pattern. The first sightings were reported in the southeast corner of the county. With each new report, a line was slowly traced in a northwesterly direction across the county.

Many people in Ann Arbor have seen UFO's. But they are not making it public knowledge. They don't want to be called crackpots.

A few days after the Frank Mannor farm incident a startling discovery was made in neighboring Hillsdale.

William Van Horn, Civil Defence director for Hillsdale Township, investigated a circular marking on the ground — a marking that was giving off radiation. The circle was about seven feet in diameter, with a deep indentation along the circumference.

Hard black granules were found nearby. Samples were sent to the Michigan State Police crime laboratory.

Swamp gas?

Ann Arbor says no.

"The Air Force does not tell us what is going on," said Corporal Severance.

He talked to Selfridge Air Force Base and understood a spokesman to say that the UFO's had been tracked by radar. Later, a lieutenant from Selfridge called and said exactly the opposite. "Radar sightings," said the officer, "would be quite impossible since we have no radar installation here — it's all at Battle Creek."

Any schoolboy in Ann Arbor can tell you he has seen radar scanners dotting the Selfridge skyline.

Ann Arbor has no monopoly on unidentified flying objects.

A mother and her two children saw a white light "quite high in the sky that seemed to be blinking" near London, Ont.

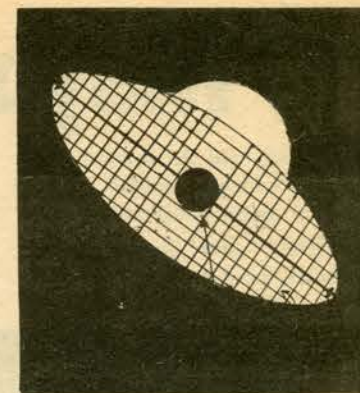
Mrs. J.H. Haynes of Kintore, Ont., watched an object for ten minutes. "It would brighten up and then dim down," she said.

Harold J. Kennedy of Hamilton saw an object "sitting low in the southwestern sky." He said it was a red light, around which a white ring seemed to spread out intermittently.

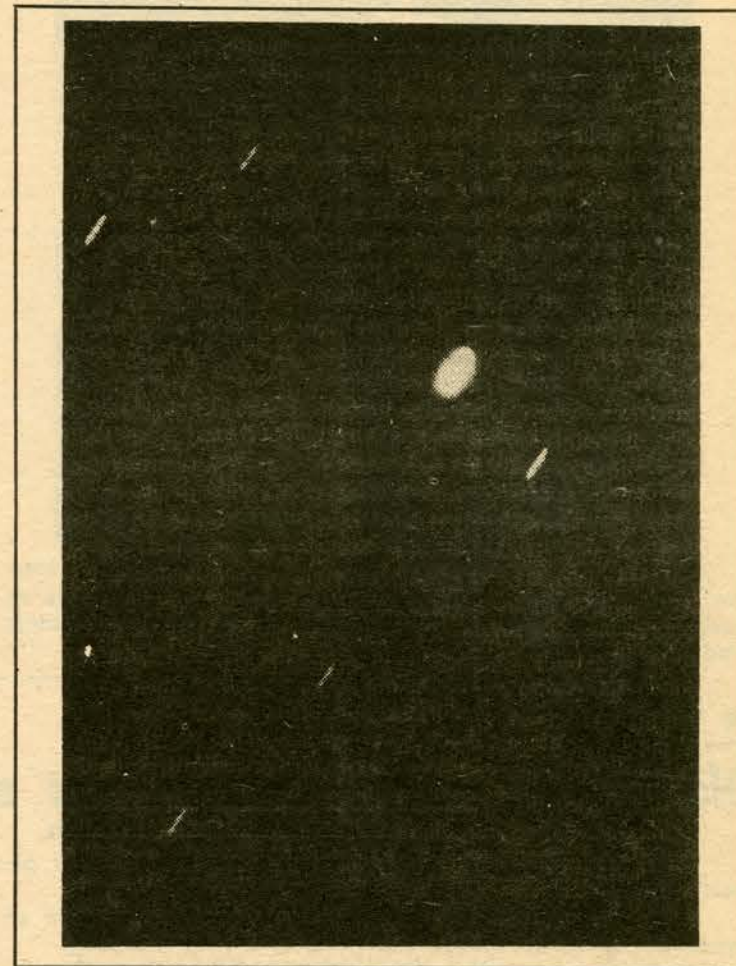
A star-like object coasted across the sky over Sarnia and stopped — remaining in that position for two hours.

The list can go on, and on, and on.

In 1956 a navy plane crossing the Atlantic Ocean was ap-



THIS IS THE general description of UFO's given by most observers (above). An actual photograph taken in Ann Arbor — lens opening f3.5, shutter speed 1-10 second (left). Picture taken in London, Ont. (below).



proaching Gander, Newfoundland, when it saw a huge flying disc some 350 feet in diameter rise from water level to 19,000 feet before flying off. The pilot was told to forget what he saw.

The National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena records over 200 incidences of pilots seeing UFO's. The total number of sightings numbers 8,000—and steadily rising.

If there is something substantial in the sky other than known aircraft, what is it?

Major Donald E. Keyhoe perhaps the world's foremost expert on flying saucers, believes that another world is spying on us.

At a recent press conference, Major Keyhoe said: "There is factual evidence that we are being observed by some sort of device which is far more advanced than anything we have and is controlled by a superior civilization.

"These things are real and under intelligent control. I urge the air force to end the secrecy on sightings and stop ridiculing the competent witnesses who have seen them."

If they are from another planet—what planet?

At the peak time for sightings, Venus is closest to the

earth. In spite of several attempts to study Venus at close range with spacecraft, the planet still remains one of the greatest mysteries in our solar system. Its secrets are hidden by a very thick blanket of cloud.

The two latest attempts to solve the mystery of Venus have been the Russian spacecraft Venera 2 and Venera 3. Launched within four days of each other in 1965, these ships were en route for over 100 days. Venera 2 passed within 15,000 miles of Venus this Feb. 27. Venera 3 crashed on Venus on March 1.

In both cases, the spacecraft failed to start their automatic observing programs on command from earth.

The Soviet scientists feel that some unknown factor is operating near our neighboring world.

Is that unknown factor a highly-advanced civilization that does not wish to be observed?

Inevitably, the world will some day know the truth about flying saucers.

We are on the fringe of discovery.

One does not have to believe that little green men will inherit the earth. But one should not pooh-pooh the unknown.

A plain near Mortimer's Cross — Herefordshire.

Edward: Dazzle mine eyes, or do I see three suns?

Richard: Three glorious suns, each a perfect sun,

Not separated with the racking clouds,

But severed in a pale clear-shining sky.

See, see. They join, embrace and seem to kiss.

As if they vowed some league inviolable:

Now are they one lump, one light, one sun,

In this the heaven figures some event.

(Shakespeare, King Henry VI, Part III, Act II, Scene I)



# "Maybe if I can't walk, then I'll leave"

"Hell," said the coach of nine pros, "college football doesn't give a damn about the pros."

"Hell," said the ex-athletic scholar, ex-All-American centre,

"I've got no use for athletic scholarships."

"Hell," said the winner of nine football championships, "I've coached nine Rhodes scho-

lars. That means more to me than nine football titles."

At an age when most men think of retirement, the two sides of John Pius Metras are too busy to feel 57 years old.

Call him schizophrenic, but not crazy.

The affable gentleman has oracled Western's football fortunes for 25 years as head coach, six as assistant. During that time, he gleaned a record that is unmatched in Canada.

Nine titles in 19 years of league competition. Nine graduates now playing in the Canadian Football League — such stars as Whit Tucker of Ottawa, Frank Cosentino of Hamilton, John Wydareny of Toronto, Bill Mitchell of Edmonton.

The public side of Metras is the one you see at J.W. Little Memorial Stadium on a Saturday afternoon, churning on the sidelines like a bag of ambitious pigskins waiting for kick-off.

Students think he sits on his record of 98 wins, 69 defeats. They burned him in effigy. They even suggested he trade his purple and white Ford Mustang for an Edsel.

But there's another side to the craggy-faced czar of college football.

Metras doesn't even know for sure how many football games he won last year. Yet he knows

the name of every player on his 1946 championship team and what each is doing today.

"Look at these guys," he says, pulling out a dog-eared Gazette. "This one's a doctor in Parry Sound... This one's the finest heart surgeon in this part of North America... Seven doctors on that team... Greatest bunch of kids that ever played for me."

People are what matter to John Metras, football coach.

His story began in Dowagiac, Mich., where he was an All-State halfback and earned 12 letters in four sports.

Metras became a football legend, earning a berth on the 1934 All-Canadian team at centre. Storen came to Western the following year with Metras as his assistant coach. But Metras — accustomed to playing in front of his quarterback — took over as head coach in 1940.

In the first nine years of league competition after the war, Metras won seven titles, building a dynasty of gridiron powerhouses. Western became known as "the Notre Dame of Canada".

In those days, Little Stadium accommodated 14,000 fans on a Saturday afternoon. It now holds only 9,000, but Metras denies college football is dead.

"Last year's College Bowl (in Toronto) was ruined by the promoters," he says. "No univ-

ersity student's going to pay four bucks for a seat."

Despite college football's image as a factory for professionals — his own son plays centre for Hamilton Tiger Cats — Metras maintains that campus football is for the benefit of the students.

Every year, Metras visits 65 or 70 high schools in Ontario recruiting players. He estimates he talks to about 300 aspirant Mustangs.

"If I get 150 that enroll," he says, "I'm good."

"If I get 65 or 70 that are accepted, I know I'm good."

"And if I get 10 good ones, I know God damn well I'm good."

If he's God damn good, what does he recruit with?

"What the hell else have we got to get them with? — We explain what's done at Western. Who's going to put up the money (for athletic scholarships)? If you have scholarships, you have to have one for every player on the team just to keep harmony. You're talking about \$200,000."

John "Bull" Metras is entering his 32nd year as Mustang football coach, establishing himself as the dean of the Canadian gridiron.

"I don't think I'll ever leave football. Maybe if I can't walk, then I'll leave."

And Johnny Metras is still walking.



John Miller penned the following article on John Metras, long-time Athletic Director and football coach at the University of Western Ontario. The article appeared in ETHOS, the student handbook at Western.

## In IAC play

### Old Artsies, Junior Commies get ahead of the game

By LEN Mac DONALD

In two classic games last Tuesday afternoon, first place of the "A" and "C" sections were decided.

In the "A" league, Arts III came within one point of downing the powerful Arts IV squad but came out on the short end of a 7-6 decision.

Touchdowns by Arts III's Gerry McGrath and J.P. Robitaille of Arts IV held the game deadlocked. But Pete Rassenti's kick for a single point proved to be the margin of victory for the Seniors. The Commerce tilt saw Comm. III dump Comm. IV 7-1. Ivan Velan scored the only major of the game.

In other football action, Science III led by Mike Monk and Paul Lyman scored a close 7-6

win over Science IV. Arts II, winless in their previous two starts, came alive this week to down both Frosh squads. On Monday they defeated a strong Arts IA group 14-0, while on Wednesday, they whitewashed Arts IB 7-0 with Bob Jastremski getting the major.

Today is the last chance to sign up for tomorrow's intramural track meet. Register in the Athletic office. Within the

next two weeks, intramural bowling and volleyball will be run-off. Would-be participants should contact their class sports manager.

There are as yet no class sports representatives for the Freshman Science class. These vacancies must be filled before the end of next week. Any interested party should contact John Goettisheim or see the Athletic secretary as soon as possible.

## Warriors stand pat

By KEV JOHNSON

Loyola's football Warriors get their first taste of home OIFC action this Saturday when the Royal Military College Redmen invade the new football field. Kickoff time is 2:00 pm.

Warrior head coach Bob Lincoln did not commit himself on the contest except to comment that there will be no changes in the regular lineup. In other words the Maroon and White will field the same lineup that earned them their first win of the season last Saturday when they blanked the University of Guelph 14-0.

In regularly-scheduled OIFC

action so far this year the visiting Redmen gave the usually strong Carleton Ravens a good run for their money bowing out to the bytowners 23-22. The Cadets remain winless by virtue of a 54-8 trouncing at the hands of the McMaster Marauders last week.

In last year's game between these two teams the Warriors outscored the Redmen 14-10. The latter went winless during the entire combined OIFC — Western OSL campaign.

During the halftime intermission the intramural track meet, the first in recent memory, will be held on the south campus.



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## On the Warpath

# Cass Quinn: truly involved

By Ian MacDonald

A husky, well proportioned student strolled carelessly and aimlessly across the main quad. Garbed entirely in brown he appeared casual and joe suavis.

Under one arm he easily carried a heavy load of honours course books. The thick glasses which sort of hung on his injury scarred nose, offset his athletic like build and served to project a somewhat weird and scholarly image.

He was silent now as he neared the hallowed confines of the CAF. A passerby greeted him, with a hurried "Hi Cass." "Hi stupid," was the reply.

Cass Quinn, intelligent, chairman of the '67 Carnival, hustler, lover of the enjoyable life, and super athlete was about to take time from a hectic schedule of academics and activities to relax.

Now, as he unwound over a coke — he hates coffee — Quinn talked of his favorite pastime, the subject of sport, its diversity, its advantages, its drawbacks.

He ranged over football and his team's chances, he talked of the World Series and picked his winner.

The conversation switched to academics. Almost unwillingly he talked of how tight and full of activity his life was. As co-captain of the Varsity football team, as manager of the sports store, as chairman of the upcoming carnival, his hours for easy and pleasant conversation are short. He didn't say so, but one get the feeling that he wouldn't have it any other way. His attitude seemed to be that college was a short stay in a man's lifetime, and that one should pack every minute with activity.

The remarkable paradox of Cass Quinn is this: Everyone has heard of him, seen him perform remarkable exploits on the field of play; but are there are only few on this campus who know Cass Quinn on sight.

A rookie on the Warriors totem pole, up from the Braves, in August, was dressing for practice when he saw a new face in the dressing room. The face was a little late arriving in camp. But its owner was obviously the king of the place from the minute he walked in. The joking came easy, and perhaps a little salty. But that is part of the man's public face. Immediately he was the leader in the dressing room. And he wasn't even trying to play the part. In his fourth year, it just seemed to come naturally. The rookie leaned over to a veteran of Warrior wars who was taking in the arrival from the next stall. "Who, the hell is that?" demanded the rook. The veteran was astounded. "That is Cass Quinn." The kid could only shrug and say, "Gee, I never knew what he looked like." But for the kid, as for the others, Quinn had arrived. Things could only look up from here.

The easy going, backslapping, Cass Quinn that everyone sees, and the private face of Quinn are two separate and distinct entities. True, a touch of the wild one remains. But Cass Quinn has aged many years on the inside since he was a freshman. His private conversation is direct, it is blunt, yet it is earnest, groping and intelligent. If the football Warriors are too seriously entertain championship hopes for this year, then Quinn will play a most important individual role.

He means to win. He talks of the Warriors lack of size, but he talks of their guts, and drive and desire.

And he will never say a word, but no one typifies this spirit more than all-star fullback Cass Quinn. Last week, he played three quarters of the Guelph game with a broken nose. He has no business dressing for tomorrow's game. But if number 20 isn't dressed and leading the Warriors to win over RMC, I'll eat all leftover copies of the HANDBOOK.

## Warrior of the week



Jim Robinson

"He's really coming along," were the words head coach Bob Lincoln used to describe quarterback Jim Robinson. "His faking is sharp, his play mixture is diversified, his faking is concise, and his confidence has really come along."

Now a senior, Robinson can be counted upon to improve as the schedule progresses.

## Standings

### OIFC Standings

East	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Carleton	2	2	0	71	34	4
Ottawa	2	1	1	38	14	2
Loyola	2	1	1	20	32	2
U of M	1	0	1	7	36	0
RMC	2	0	2	30	79	0

West	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Lutheran	2	2	0	66	14	4
McMaster	1	1	0	56	8	2
Waterloo	1	1	0	8	6	2
Guelph	1	0	1	0	14	0
Laurentien	2	0	2	19	78	0

### This Saturday

RMC at Loyola  
Laurentien at Ottawa  
Guelph at U of M  
Waterloo at McMaster  
Carleton at Lutheran

### JIFC Standings

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
McGill	1	1	0	33	19	2
Sherbrooke	1	1	0	31	14	2
Loyola	1	0	1	19	33	0
RMC	1	0	1	14	31	0

### This Saturday

Loyola at RMC  
Sherbrooke at McGill

## The ale that goes with action...







# Soccer: the world's greatest spectator sport; but you wouldn't know it.

feature

by

Ian Mac Donald

photos

by

Jim Mac Donald



For six years in this century, most of the nations of this world were involved in a conflict of major proportions.

For two weeks in the summer of 1966, most of the nations of this world took part in a conflict of another kind. The meeting was supposedly friendly; but for everyone who took part there was more prestige at stake than you would ever find at a conference table or on a battle field.

We refer to the World Cup soccer competitions, held in England. The Trophy is worth \$100,000. But is worth much more. It is emblematic of global supremacy in the sport of soccer. If the inhabitants of this Earth may be said to have any favorite game it would have to be soccer.

Dispute this if you will, laugh if you must, but facts speak for themselves.

When the two main disputants in the first mentioned conflict met on a soccer field at London's Wembley Stadium, in the finals of the World Cup, 100,000 raucous, singing, raving fans were on hand to view the proceedings. Another 400,000,000 took the game in via the idiot tube.

The tension and drama, and end to end action of England's 4-2 overtime victory matched anything you could ever hope to see. It was a game that had all the ingredients of an overtime Stanley Cup victory by the Canadiens.

And emotion. The Englishman is supposed to be a terse and tight lipped, drab and dreary type. But perhaps the stereotyped Englishman is out of date. When England won the World Cup, there was dancing in the streets, free rounds in the pubs. Church bells pounded and horns buzzed in a happy cacaphony of victory. It was as if some hack writer

had re-written the script to the V-Day celebrations and used the same newsreel of recorded euphony.

Emotion on a world wide scale. When, defending Cup champion Brazil lost out in the quarter finals, there were riots in most Brazilian cities. In Rio, a mob hanged the manager of the Brazilian team in effigy. The President had to plead for national order.

In most South American countries, fences and have been built and moats have been dug around the playing areas of many stadiums to protect the participants from the madness of the spectators. Referees have been attacked by enraged fans. Three have been killed.

On the north campus at Loyola, last Saturday, some 30 hardy souls watched the Loyola soccer Warriors play Macdonald Aggies in an OSL soccer game. Very big deal.

Soccer captain Andy Onorato was asked about the apathy, and there is no other word for it, that seems to plague Loyola students in some phases of endeavour.

"We had a 6-1-1 record last season with almost no support. Think what we could have done if we had the fans we needed. Can this year's team expect more than a dozen scattered spectators? Probably not.

"The reason lies in student misunderstanding and misconception of the game. This is a sport requiring a great amount of skill. It demands coordination, use of the legs and feet. Hell, this doesn't come naturally. It only comes with hours and hours of tortuous hard work."

The soccer Warriors will play at home next weekend. It would be nice if a few would turn out, instead of warming up for the football game at the bar. But that's a bit of whimsy.